# Chicago Tribune.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1865.

THE NEWS.

We hope no reader of the TRIBUNE will fail to read the narrative of the capture of Wilmington contained in our dispatches from Washington, and furnished by our own correspondent, and especially that portion of the narrative relative to the Union prisoners rescued from the hands of the rebel fiends, one hundred skeletons with filthy shreds of clothing hanging upon them; nearly all of them in a dying condition; the last three days of their captivity without a mouthful of food, although a general exchange of prisoners has been effected; loyalty, truest money; clutching ravenously at the food they had not strength to eat; heedless of the soothing words of consolation offered them, and now and then, one displaying a faint gleam of returning reason as the dear name of wife or mother is spoken. Is it not a harrowing sight? Has the world ever witnessed a more fiendish, devilish spectacle? Does there live a race in Africa or the South Sea Islands more brutal, cruel and selfish in their revenge than "our brethren in the South" as Copperheads and peace sneaks are wont to term them? The revenge of the beast is less fiendish than this. The opponents of retaliation claim it is unchristian. Is it christian to allow this? Are we doing our duty to those who are fighting for us? Are we entirely guiltless when the means of preventing these horrors are so simple?

We are sending to the rebels their prisoners well fed, well clothed, in good health, and give them the comforts of first-class passenger cars that they may not be discomforted on their journey home and may arrive in good condition again to take up arms against us. The rebels are sending to us Idiots and skeletons. Those who do not die on the route are wrecks for life. There is a fearful responsibility somewhere.

An interesting issue has arisen between Adjutant General Haynie, now in Washington, and Provost Marshal General Fry in relation to Illinois credits. The Adjutant General claims that the State has been defrauded out of two year's credits on the first one hundred and forty-six thousand men, and men of the three year volunteers, having been credited only as one year's men to the settlement with Adjutant General Fuller last fall. Behind this settlement, with a peculiar obstinacy Fry refuses to go, and the matter must be left to Congress to say whether it would seem ought to be indicted by the ordinary laws of civility.

Our dispatches last night brought the official account from Rear Admiral Porter of the capture, first, of Fort Strong, and then Wilmington, by his naval force in connection with the land forces under Gen. Ames. The rebels after they had abandoned Fort Strong, fooled down the river about two hundred torpedoes in the hopes of blowing up the Rear Admiral's fleet, but they did not succeed. One of the vessels got into the wheel of one of the vessels and blew off the wheel house, and that is about all.

A new era in the prisoner exchange business commenced yesterday. For the first time, some negro prisoners were returned to our lines from Richmond.

Movements are said to be in progress in Lee's army which may result in the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, the reinforcement of Beauregard, or an attack upon Grant. Exactly what the movement means will probably be soon developed.

There seems to have been a rumor in New York yesterday that Sherman had overtaken and whipped Hood, and was marching on Savannah, a dispatch to that effect having been received by Secretary Fessenden in Richmond on the 23d, that Wade Hampton had met and repulsed Sherman. The Richmond story was soon discovered not to be true, and the New York one will probably prove of the same character.

A triple movement of Union forces in Alabama and Mississippi is foreshadowed—General Canby with 30,000 men from Mobile, Gen. Thomas from the north, the force of Gen. A. J. Smith from Vicksburg eastward, and a force from Pensacola northward.

One gun has reached his deserts. Capt. John J. Beall, one of the leaders in the pirate raid on Lake Erie, was executed at Governor's Island in New York harbor yesterday. Hurley, another of the gang, is soon to be tried in Ohio.

Our dispatch from Washington announces the probability that President Lincoln will visit Chicago in April to inaugurate the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair. A detachment of fellow soldiers from this city will be sent to St. Louis on yesterday, and he assured them if his public duties would permit—and he thought they might—he would certainly do so. If he comes there will be an immense crowd to greet him.

We have additional particulars of the corn, provisions and cotton in Wilmington. The rebels evacuated the place on the night of the 21st, and it was occupied by the Union troops on the next morning, a large quantity of stores falling into their hands. In the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington our rebels took 700 prisoners and 20 guns. The rebels before evacuating, destroyed 1,000 bales of cotton and 15,000 barrels of rosin. General Terry is following Hoke's rebels north ward. The rumor that Longstreet, with a considerable force is marching on Knoxville, Tenn., is probably without foundation. It is simply one to Nashville as a rumor, but will be regarded there as a canard.

### THE HEALTH BILL.

A bill was passed by the Legislature at its recent session to remove the nuisances that infect the atmosphere of the city of Chicago, and many reasons, and to promote the health of the city. Some of the nuisances are specified in the bill, such a dead hogs, decaying animal matter, etc. Others were not specified, but were enumerated, in a general way, noxious and unwholesome matter, rendering foul and offensive the air we breathe; leaving the question whether the particular matter constituted a public nuisance under the act, to be determined by the courts. This wise and salutary measure has been denounced by two of the journals of the city as an injurious and outrageous act, aimed at the property of the individual in favor of the public, and is declared to be destructive of the principal sources of our wealth and commerce. The act does not touch the packing houses except to require them to be decently conducted. It does not touch any of the things that are not decently conducted, save that they are not decently conducted. The act does not declare that when a particular thing, function, business, profession, or what not, shall either be put in a wholesome condition or be removed four miles beyond the city limits, no person can justly complain of it as an injury. On the contrary, he ought to rejoice that what was a nuisance to every dweller in the city, unless we rejoice better than we shall have gone by that such a bill was passed.

The Chicago Post of yesterday contains a series of partisan malignity against the Republican party, characterizing it as a Republican party and so forth. We shall be entirely proud of the Republican party shall achieve the result of the measure in the minds of the community. It will be no little benefit to any political party to have earned the gratitude of the people by removing from the city the horrible effluvia which swept over us for months continuously last summer. In point of fact, however, Mr. S. S. Hayes, the Democratic city Comptroller, and Mr. F. F. Ayer, the Democratic Superintendent of Police, are entitled to a share of the credit, both of them gentlemen having actively aided and supported the bill before it was sent to Springfield. Whether it was drawn by a Democrat, by a person who called himself a Democrat, or not, we do not know. We will take the word of the Post, however, and agree that it is a Democratic bill. Before being submitted to Mr. Hayes and Mr. Ayer, it was submitted to one of the ablest lawyers in the city and one of the best.

### To Rent.

TO RENT—I want to rent a nice...

TO RENT—A first-class market...

TO RENT—A suite of rooms...

TO RENT—From 1st of May...

TO RENT—Office, room No. ...

TO RENT—Store and basement...

TO RENT—A first-class furnished...

TO RENT—I want to rent a...

TO RENT—I want to rent a...

TO RENT—I want to rent a...

TO RENT—I want to rent a...

TO RENT—Saloon. The Best...

### Wanted.

WANTED—A...

WANTED—Miller. A thoroughly...

WANTED—A young...

WANTED—One assistant...

WANTED—To sell one...

WANTED—One good Ca...

WANTED—To rent or buy...

WANTED—Ho! Every...

WANTED—Beamster, at...

WANTED—A small Cotton...

WANTED—Farmer, with a...

WANTED—A Boy, about...

WANTED—A partner, to...

WANTED—A Wholesale...

WANTED—For the coming...

WANTED—A good-sized...

WANTED—A man well...

WANTED—Three or four...

WANTED—A gentleman...

WANTED—A Building or...

WANTED—Two good...

WANTED—Married Ladies...

WANTED—Business...

WANTED—A good...

WANTED—A lady...

WANTED—The servi...

WANTED—A good A...

WANTED—At Sutherl...

WANTED—To purchase...

WANTED—Two Ne...

WANTED—Agents...

WANTED—A compositor...

WANTED—A good stor...

WANTED—A young...

WANTED—A Clerk...

WANTED—A good...

WANTED—A purch

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## THE WABASH RAILWAY CONSPIRACY.

Two of the home railway organs in this city have united in publishing the following paragraph:

"Acting upon this assumption of the law, the Wabash Company have recently re-organized. Among the committee so appointed are the Hon. Joseph Medill, Hon. E. C. Larned, several of the editors of the TRIBUNE, and other very eminent men."

The statement by which we were made, that we are interested, directly or indirectly, in the so-called "Wabash Railway company," is simply false. On the contrary, we are better qualified to take an unprejudiced view of that concern than either the *Post* or the *Journal*. Those who think that they alone are privileged to swindle the people of Chicago, have become suddenly and vastly indignant at the doings of the Wabash company. The questions at issue in relation to the existence of that company are now purely judicial, and we have no disposition, as we have no right, to divide with the courts the task of deciding them. These questions, we apprehend, are, *first*, whether there is any such law as the alleged act to incorporate the Wabash Railway Company, that is, whether the Governor's veto message was sent to the General Assembly in the mode prescribed in the Constitution; and if the Bishop's lecture on the leading features of the present bubble, or it is competent for the Legislature to grant such a franchise without the assent of the city of Chicago. If the Wabash railway monopoly succeed in showing that the Legislature have no right to give away the corporate franchises of Chicago without the assent of the City Council, they will speak their own ninety-nine year swindle, and that will be something gained. It is contended by the company that the action of the Governor should have been sent to the twenty-fourth (present) General Assembly, on the first day of its session, instead of being sent to the persons assembled in the State House on the 31st day of December, 1864, which, they contend, was not a meeting of the twenty-third General Assembly, although its Governor had presided there to that day. The clause of the Constitution applicable to this case is as follows:

"If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case the bill shall be returned on the first day of the next meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said ten days, or be a law."

We suppose the first question is whether there was a meeting of the General Assembly on the 31st day of December, 1864. This can only be determined by the Courts. Meanwhile the sympathies of the community will not be actively enlisted in behalf of the parties who recently perpetrated the ninety-nine year outrage, and who are seeking to establish a Camden and Amboy oligarchy among us.

We presume the Wabash gentlemen do not look for any endorsement of their enterprise from the Chicago TRIBUNE. We dissent entirely from the principle sought to be established in their bill, as well as the ninety-nine year bill of the monopolists, that the Legislature can give away the streets of Chicago to horse railway companies without the city's consent. We do not believe that the Constitution, law, the Legislature can do so, we say that it *ought* not to do so. If it shall be determined by the Courts that the Legislature has that right, and that the right has been duly exercised, then it will hardly admit of question that it is better to have two competing companies than one arrogant and lawless monopoly.

The Wabash Railway act will be found in another column.

## "GEAR DOWN THAT PLAUNTING BIL."

The "scattered and peeled" remnant of Northern Democracy, which now lurks a fugitive in the great dismal swamp of copperhead treason, has received a severe rebuke from frequently quoting the line which forms the title of this article, and attributing it by turns to each and all of the leaders of the Republican party. The Copperheads forget that for four years the "Democratic" party at the South, where it had the power to control all the sources of events, has been engaged in "tearing down that planuting bil," as they style it, since the Federal flag came to represent Freedom instead of slavery. The election of Abraham Lincoln wrested the power of the Government from the control of slavery, and from the American people, and by transferring the stars and stripes which symbolize the Federal power, from the camp of the slave-dealers, to the hosts of Freedom. But mark the contrast in the different degrees of respect shown for the flag of the Union by Republicans and by Democrats." While the people of the Federal Government was prostituted to the extension of slavery, as in the war on Mexico and upon Kansas, and the Federal flag was in some sort stained by its alliance with slavery, but one person, and he not a politician, but a poet, not a Republican, but an obscure Abolitionist, chose two particulars in which to distinguish the "Democracy" and "the Sons of Liberty" now are, and wrote some verses in which the line appeared. It was designed to expose the inconsistency between the principles of liberty on which our Government was founded as embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and the history of the Democratic party and other slave-drivers. The line consisted in the fact that the flag which was originally consecrated to Liberty, had been perverted by Davis, Cobb, Hunter, Breckinridge, Floyd and their co-workers to the behests of slavery. So far from expressing a disrespect to the flag it was designed to express the passing of an evil religious veneration for that "Freedom" of which the flag was the symbol. This, whether in good taste or not, was the "head and front" of the offending by anti-slavery men under previous Administrations. But no sooner is an anti-slavery President substituted for a pro-slavery one than every "democratic" State in the Union did actually commence to tear down the flag because it had ceased to be the flag of slavery, while the Copperhead party which professes to "support the Constitution and the flag" when it meant slavery, shows no disposition to support it when it means liberty. While we admit that the Union party loves the things signified by our flag, viz: Freedom and the Union, more than the flag as the type and symbol of these ideas,

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We are unable to see wherein a love for the flag, which magnifies it as a glorious truth when it means slavery, and "tears it down" as a "humbug lie" when it means liberty, differs from the love of slavery and hatred of liberty, pure and simple, and this is all the faith that inspires the rebellion at the South and the copperhead party at the North, which, like a "snake-egg" are distinct in themselves yet held together by the slime of the serpent.

## DR. AYER AND THE CONSPIRATORS.

The rebel organ of this city smarts under the exposure by detectives of the designs of its confreres, the Sons of Liberty. But for the timely efforts of some of our patriotic citizens and vigilant officers those persons would have carried out the dark threats of which the Chicago *Times* was so blusteringly full previous to the nomination of Mr. Lincoln and prior to the election. That short but hearty every loyal threatened the honest people of Chicago with such direful carnage as those, "a free election or a free fight," "the time for argument is past, it is now time for the Democracy (i. e. Sons of Liberty) to control and overthrow the Government," and the endless malignity that we were on the eve of rebellion in some thinly disguised contingency. These threats stimulated inquiry. Some of the editors of the *Times*, Mr. John S. Rock included, were found to be members of a secret traitorous organization, animated by the "Northern rebellion." The rebel organ spoke as one having authority; it threatened in the tone of a Catalina pertain of its crimes, including among others Dr. Wheaton Ayer, became accidentally acquainted with facts indicating that the great crime planned by the rebel sympathizers in Chicago was the murder of Lincoln and Johnson. Dr. Ayer was being treated for consumption at the Tremont House, and now feels made the stage coach for the officers of the young men who, in consultation, were planning the Democratic convention of 1864. Dr. Ayer states that Mr. Sanders professes himself incensed at all warlike threatenings. He is for peace, will in no event engage in war, is intensely conservative, true and loyal man, yet everything that is praiseworthy to the act. The indignation of the *Times* would lead one to suppose it a party to the treason. Dr. Ayer has also informed the Chief Detective Sergeant of the Police of what he knows from the street. There is no reason why the *Times* should lose on a personal exposure on him. He malignity and spite from beneath its forked tongue the third person. The *Times* has repeatedly acknowledged that a great conspiracy was on foot, as it tells of the agents through whom it is managed. Now it is honorable for Dr. Ayer to be true to society. Such an assault upon him among the patriotic men of this age, and proves that he has rendered to the country and Chicago some great service. Next in honor to the praise of angels are the maledictions of the damned. Next in honor to the applause of patriots is the condemnation of the Chicago conspirators and of their organ.

☞ When the news of Butler's defeat at Fort Fisher reached England, it was very scientifically proved that no bombardment of a fleet could seriously damage an earthwork well built and well armed. The capture of the fort, by showing the actual work done by Porter's second bombardment, has dissipated another of the fallacies of European theories of war, and taught us and Europe a new lesson of the prodigious power and accuracy of our new artillery. All the guns but one on the sea face of Fort Fisher, it is now ascertained, were either disabled or dismounted by the heavy and accurate fire of the fleet.

## THE NEW OIL DORADO.

**Notes From the Pennsylvania Oil Regions—Petroleum and its Situation in the Alleghany—Life in the Alleghany Region and its Oil Places.**

[From our Own Correspondent.]

FRANKLIN, Venango County, Pa., Feb. 19.

That the eloquent lecturer had forgotten petroleum, was the President's suggestion, characteristically made to Bishop Simpson after listening to that able divine's lecture on the leading features of the present bubble era. And the Bishop gracefully acknowledged the omission. Petroleum is not indeed to be forgotten in the history of this fourth year of the war. Already it has reached a product largely appreciable in the wealth of the country, a most welcome accession to our national finances in the midst of our costly effort for the salvation of the national life.

And if in a few brief sketches from the Pennsylvania oil regions I shall have somewhat to say of Petroleum, it will be for the reason urged in the President's remark to the good Bishop, for there are others who have forgotten Petroleum, to whom the TRIBUNE comes daily, a forgetfulness not shared by the many who have already reaped untold wealth in the oleaginous placers of the new Oil Dorado of the Keystone State. Other oil localities indeed exist, even as the miner among the gold of California has been distracted by golden reports from mountainous localities, which I think have come more or less to include every State and Territory. But even as there has as yet been but one California, so there has as yet been but one oil region par excellence, and that our readers can locate by taking down the map of Pennsylvania and placing the finger upon the north-flushed city on the head waters of the Alleghany, covering territory from 190 to 149 miles above Pittsburg.

And here a word of preliminary. It is easy to visit the oil region, and become an observer of facts and sights. It is not so easy to sit down and describe them to distant readers even in outline, though sustained by all manner and form of careful statement, buttressed by reports of experts, by the facts in the figures shown in the books and the rolls of the Government assessor. Tell but half the truth to the calm and skeptical listener at a distance, and additional facts are set down as drawing "oil on the brain," and are pitied as an incurable, instead of being trusted as reliable. When we have to ordinary pith and unavoidable disabilities that pertain to the detailer of results of investigations hereaway, I begin my task.

I met oil far away to the westward. I saw it on platform cars; heard of it in passenger cars; saw it in the speculative eyes, and caught its flavor in the New Yorker of fellow travellers many miles distant. And as yet the tidal wave of the oil speculation has scarcely begun to overflow the banks of the region of the lakes, though for months it has been retreating, richly freighted to those who dwell about its outlets towns, and not, like Bishop Simpson, forgotten, while fortunes have already been made in Philadelphia, New York, and throughout the East by inside operators, as in those oil regions, and these have but begun.

I am not now in the heart of the developed oil region. Titusville, Venango county, is one of the oldest towns in Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River, 120 miles above Pittsburg. On the tributary creeks above—on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Pithole Creek, Pine Hole Creek, &c., exist the most developed portions of the region, now filled with busy and abundant oil wells, and from which the Alleghany hereaway, have been but lightly operated upon, and yet with such success as to be now calling for capital for speculation for the future tracts, with a keenness borrowed from the success of the operations in the above-named fields, who flow of wealth indeed steadily goes on, and the Alleghany region in possession, the example of whose good fortune is seconded by the rich tokens hereaway furnished, may judge of the aspects of things here, whereof I am to write.

But, first, Petroleum is no new thing. Burmah knows it, and so our own and every country, indeed in all parts of the earth, it has been familiar to mankind, though accredited with few utilitarian qualities, or, at best, the most excellent medium for emollients. I heard not years ago of Magic Rock Oil. Genuality it has been found in very moderate quantities, but what the Government was prostituted to the extension of slavery, as in the war on Mexico and upon Kansas, and the Federal flag was in some sort stained by its alliance with slavery, but one person, and he not a politician, but a poet, not a Republican, but an obscure Abolitionist, chose two particulars in which to distinguish the "Democracy" and "the Sons of Liberty" now are, and wrote some verses in which the line appeared. It was designed to expose the inconsistency between the principles of liberty on which our Government was founded as embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and the history of the Democratic party and other slave-drivers. The line consisted in the fact that the flag which was originally consecrated to Liberty, had been perverted by Davis, Cobb, Hunter, Breckinridge, Floyd and their co-workers to the behests of slavery. So far from expressing a disrespect to the flag it was designed to express the passing of an evil religious veneration for that "Freedom" of which the flag was the symbol. This, whether in good taste or not, was the "head and front" of the offending by anti-slavery men under previous Administrations. But no sooner is an anti-slavery President substituted for a pro-slavery one than every "democratic" State in the Union did actually commence to tear down the flag because it had ceased to be the flag of slavery, while the Copperhead party which professes to "support the Constitution and the flag" when it meant slavery, shows no disposition to support it when it means liberty. While we admit that the Union party loves the things signified by our flag, viz: Freedom and the Union, more than the flag as the type and symbol of these ideas,

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# THE CAPTURE OF FORT ANDERSON.

## THE RECONNOISSANCE OF THE FLEET.

## The Attack of the Fleet.

## OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## A Bogus Monitor Did the Work.

[From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Herald.]

MOVEMENTS PRELIMINARY TO THE ADVANCE.

On Thursday night Cox's division of the Twenty-third Corps was transferred from Federal Point to Smithville. The movement was an undertaking of no inconsiderable magnitude. Besides the strength of the division, which it would be manifestly improper to state, their entire equipage, land transportation, commissary stores and impediments in general, had to be forwarded. The ferriage was a distance of eight miles. The facilities of embarkation consisted of a single small dock, at which but one vessel could lay at a time. The army vessels adapted to the service consisted of four small steamers—the Eliza Hancox, C. W. Thomas, Christopher and Howard. Admiral Porter very politely placed three lighters of his fleet at the disposal of the army for the movement. With these facilities the whole task was accomplished before daylight. Brigadier General Dodge, Chief Quartermaster of the department, giving it his personal superintendence until its full accomplishment.

THE MARCH TO THE REAR OF FORT ANDERSON.

At daylight on Friday morning the division moved from Smithville, and at 5 p. m. were in the rear of Fort Anderson. The march was made through an unexplored country, over treacherous roads, with numerous creeks and marshes besetting the way. The details of the march and of the subsequent operations of this branch of the expedition will be given you by the correspondent who accompanied the movement.

THE RECONNOISSANCE OF THE FLEET.

Soon after noon on Friday, Admiral Porter moved with a fleet of vessels and engaged the fort with considerable earnestness at close quarters until dark. The Monitor Montauk, Commander Stone, led off in the attack, taking up a position about three-fourths of a mile from the fort, and retaining it until the close of the action. Before the fifteen-inch guns were worked from this position with unerring certainty and great effect upon the sand embankments of the fort. For a time the fort replied to her rigorously, but finding that his heaviest metal produced no effect upon the iron monster, it desisted from the waste of ammunition. Here was developed the exceeding utility of this class of vessels. No other boat known to maritime architecture could possibly have laid at anchor in such a position, under the very guns of a heavy fort, and not a person was injured on board the presuming Monitor, although she was hit over and over again in every part of her, nor was the vessel damaged in the slightest degree.

Under cover of the fire of the monitor, the wooden gunboat Pequot moved up into close range, and exhibited that pre-eminently for its qualities, instead of being trusted as reliable. Others followed, and soon a heavy fire was showered upon the fort, compelling the rebel gunners to seek the shelter of their bomb-proofs.

THE PEQUOT STUCK.

During the action and before the rebels had retired from their guns, a Whitworth bolt struck a standard of the Pequot, severing splinters in every direction, severely wounding five men, of whom two have since died.

The Pequot's back was merely to draw out the enemy and divert their attention from the movement of our land forces. At dark Gen. Cox's troops were within a couple of miles of the fort, and after months of communication with the river abreast of the fleet, and had exposed their position by lighting numerous camp fires, which, commingling with the dead wood and thick undergrowth of the dense pine forest in which they were operating, sent up vast clouds of black smoke, rendering the night intensely dark as well. With this, operations ceased for the night.

After nightfall the effect of the immense conflagration, as viewed from the east bank of the river, was surpassingly sublime. Great sheets of flame, varying in hue from red to white, reflected from the dark clouds above, formed a grand and yet terrible spectacle.

MOVEMENT OF GENERAL AMES' DIVISION.

During the night orders were delivered for the movement of Ames' division of Terry's force to Smithville, to co-operate with Gen. Cox. As the movement commenced at midnight, the troops at that hour being in close proximity to the Smithville, prepared to co-operate however they might be directed.

GENERAL COX'S ADVANCE RESUMED.

At daylight this morning the heavy discharges of musketry on the west bank of the river indicated that General Cox's skirmishers had already engaged those of the enemy, at daylight the line of battle was formed in earnest, and soon it became apparent that our forces were pressing the enemy into their works. By 8 o'clock the indications were based upon the firing, the rebels had retired into their outer works enveloping the fort.

THE ATTACK OF THE FLEET.

The Admiral, from the flag ship on shore, moved his fleet into action. As on the previous day, the monitor Montauk took the lead, and the battle was renewed with a thud of a smile of the fort. The Mackinaw, double ender, Commander Beaumont, followed, going much nearer than any wooden boat had before ventured. She anchored, bow and stern, less than a mile from the rebel work, and was quickly made the target of their concentrated fire. The Admiral's indications, Commanding Young, followed soon after, and took up a position abreast of the Mackinaw, and shared with her the compliments sent from the fort, which now fell thick and fast about the two. But the fire of these vessels and of those further astern, was so well directed, and so rapid that the rebel guns soon became silenced

# PERUVIAN LOTION,

OR SKIN HEALER.

A SURE CURE

For the ITCH, SCALDS, SCRATCHES, ILLINOIS HARES, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, BLOTCHES, &c.

THE PERUVIAN LOTION is a new and certain cure for all kinds of Itch, and being a fluid preparation it penetrates the pores of the skin, effectually destroying the disease in all its stages. THE PERUVIAN LOTION is now in use at the HOSPITALS, and will invigorate the most lingering skin, and CONTAINS NO MERCURY.

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## Special Notices.

**Doctor Beckwith,**

Confidential Physician, late of Philadelphia, having had twelve years practice in the treatment of Chronic and Secret Diseases, is located at 185 Dearborn street, where he can be consulted at all times, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 8 P. M. He is the only physician in the United States who has ever received the prize medal of the Great French Exposition, or Paris Universal, the only one preventative and cure known to the medical profession. Over three hundred cases of all kinds and degrees of disease treated successfully in the last month. Consultation free. Office fee, $5. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Letters must contain $5 and stamp. Address DR. BECKWITH, 185 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

**Dr. James,**

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Clinton Place, New York, and Charity Hospital, Orleans, La., has permanently located at 85 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill., where he will be found at all times, for the treatment of old chronic, mercurial and constitutional Syphilis, and all private diseases of a contagious or immoral character; cures them without mercury, whether youthful, scarlet, or any poisons; but with the use of a few simple vegetable remedies, prepared from the prescription of DR. JAMES, a physician who has had more than twenty years experience in the treatment of these diseases, and to whom the afflicted may with confidence refer. Dr. James' Female Pills are unfailing in relieving suppressions, however obstinate

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27 1865.

# THE CITY.

NORTHWESTERN FAIR.—A meeting of the Chairmen of the different departments of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair will be held at the rooms of the Board of Commission, No. 66 Madison street, at 1 p. m. to-morrow, 28th inst. All persons interested are requested to be present at hour appointed, or come before the meeting.

ANNUAL MEETING.—In accordance with the Unitarian Constitution of this city, who are interested in or attend the Fair, are invited to meet at the Fair Ground, corner of Lake and Wells streets, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing the Unitarian Department of the Fair. It is hoped that the Rev. Messrs. Goldwin Smith and Dr. Bellows will attend.

A Union meeting of the Second Presbyterian and Baptist Church in this city, to make arrangements for the Sanitary Fair, will be held in the Lecture room of the First Baptist Church, near the corner of Washington street and Ashland Court, at 7½ o'clock this evening.

A meeting of the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church resident in Chicago—local or travelling—not employed in city charges, are requested to meet at the Sherman House, Parlor No. 40, Monday, this evening at 7½ o'clock. Matters of interest will be presented.

THE ARMORY.—The number of arrangements at the Armory on Saturday were thirty, of which seventeen were marriages, and the number of persons and four other nationalities. The amount of dues imposed reached $200.

AT HOME.—Lieut. William Taylor, of the First Illinois Artillery is at home on furlough, having been wounded at the late action at Pocotaligo Bridge. He was carried at the time on a litter by Gen. Howard. The ball entered his neck and indicated a painful wound, but not dangerous. Some of the surgeons say that it has passed through Wigwam Neck, but the ball cannot be found.

GOOD TEMPLAR ANNIVERSARY.—Thursday, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, M. C., will address their Second Anniversary on Tuesday evening next, at the Edwards Presbyterian Church, corner of Halsted and Fulton streets, and extend an invitation to the public to attend. Band of Hope Tuesday afternoon, and Juvenile Temperance Jubilee Thursday evening, to be held at the Methodist Church, Randolph street. A variety of interesting programme of speeches, songs, &c., has been prepared, and a pleasant time is anticipated.

ASSAULT ASSAULTED.—James A. Dickinson, a pension agent doing business at No. 81 Washington street, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with an assault and battery upon one Thomas Hanlon. Complainant is a boy employed near by went to his assistance. Dickinson was rescued, but so nearly exhausted and chilled that he was unable to do anything or resist arrest. In the same slough, last summer, four children were drowned.

FOUND.—The daughter and heir-at-law of the late Mary Hathaway, a notorious woman of the town, commonly known as "Mary Ann," has been found, about many inquiries have been made by the agenter, was found two or three days since residing in a log house near Quincy, Illinois. She has lost all of her property, and is now living with a man who is a private in one of the regiments raised in the Fourth Congressional District, whose her identity was established and the fortune will be paid over to her. The heirs of the deceased are to be examined for the last session in this city.

IS YOUR LIFE INSURED?—If not, we refer you to the card of the Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of New Jersey, in this issue. This staunch old Company has an enormous capital of over six millions of Dollars, and declares large dividends annually to its policy holders. The security is ample, and those who are insured in this company are sure of having the sum insured paid in full. Mr. Sayer is the agent for this city. He has an office in the hands of Thos. H. Hayes, Esq., and is prepared to issue policies. Any one who desires the protection of such a company through him within the next year or two. Those will find it to their interest to call at the office and make inquiries for his wife and children! The premium is low and very reasonable, and exempt from draft.

THE OTHER SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—The money order system is being made largely available by soldiers in the field to send home pay to their families. A great number of those orders are daily received. The security is almost absolute, and the cost is very small. For sums of $10 and under the charge is 3 cents; for sums of ten dollars and twenty, 5 cents; for sums of twenty and fifty dollars or under seventy cents. No commission is charged for money orders issued in Chicago; City Point, Old Point Comfort, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Helena, Cairo, Alexandria, Cairo, Castlemonroe, Lookwise, Newborn, N. C., Norfolk, Va., Port Royal, S. C., and Hilton Head.

THE STATE FAIR TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO.—The Executive Committee have decided that the State Fair will be held in Chicago from September 26th to September 29th, inclusive. The premium list for the purpose are those of the last State Fair held at Peoria. Park Avenue is the Camp Ground. The officers of the State Agricultural Society are determined that the Fair shall be a success, and that it shall be held in a manner befitting the great creditable on record. Their efforts will, no doubt, merit hearty endorsement and the support of the people. The Board of Trade Association. Our citizens have subscribed liberally for the purpose of bringing the Fair to City, and are now ready to redeem their pledges. Arrangements by rail, canal and steamboat will be made with transportation lines afford every facility for those desirous to attend.

WET.—Saturday was a day of drenches, enough to have called all the cattle in the State of a drove to be housed. It was a steady, unbroken, drenching fulness. The quality was not touched on Monday. Persons appointed on the preceding evening to attend the meeting of the Board of Trade, at the corner of Lake and Wells streets, were straightest in the gutters. It was a drenching, splashing day; wet all through and exceedingly disagreeable. Plenty of cash was on hand, and shinplasters indorsed with mud at the corners. The meeting of the Board of Trade crowd was not there to see and chuckle. Some one suggested that they had all enlisted. We are afraid that the enlistment will be short-lived. As soon as the weather may permit. The Mudsills are not to be found in the ranks. The Mudsills' children talk of petitioning the Board of Education for a Saturday in the middle of next week as a holiday, that they may have the afternoon enjoyment of mud.

The Telegraph Supply Company.—The new system of assorting letters while en route, recently introduced on some of our lines of railroad, at the suggestion of Colonel Albert Stickney, General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has already resulted in the saving of time. A count made of letters passing through the Chicago and Illinois Central Railroad Depot Office, on the 15th inst., showed that there were 1,500 letters for Cairo, 1,000 for Dubuque, 1,000 for Galena, 1,000 for Freeport, 1,000 for Dunleith, 1,000 for Dunleith, 1,000 for Dunleith